## CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1848.

Five copies of the DAILY, for Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, Ten copies of the "Five copies of the "Five copies of the Ten copies of

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FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1545.

[In continuation.]

Mr. CLAYTON. I desire the attention of the Senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from Michigan, I should hardly have a some content of the senator from the senator of the senator from the senator of the senator from the senator of the senator of the senator from the senator of the senator from the senator of the senator of

There are many other points to which I would be glad to be seed to me, that these facts stowe a teresitably that he continued to the household and the only mode of obtaining a granament pace is to writhdraw to a line and defenal it. We can defend it as well without a treaty as with it. Here is no government in Mekico which can compet these perniterors to other, what are we to the 'Mekico which can compet the penniterors to other, what are we to the 'Mekico which can compet the penniterors to other, what are we to the 'Mekico which can compet the penniterors to other, what are we to the 'Mekico which can compet the penniterors to other, what are we to the 'Mekico which can compet the boson of the penniterors to other when the penniterors to other when the provided in the penniterors to other when the penni upon his head—the consequence of which admission has been, that we have been compelled to fight thousands and tens of thousands of Mexicans, who never would have rallied under any other leader. And now, as the honorable senator from Mississippi said to-night, this same Santa Aana, instead of leaving Mexico, is rathy in a specific to the enemy; but, if a private individual be correct, there is no reason on our part to believe, so long as he remains in Mexico, there will be any permanent peace. Who, then, is to blame for all this? The amount of the correct, there is no reason on our part to believe, so long as he remains in Mexico, there will be any permanent peace. Who, then, is to blame for all this? The amount of the correct, there is no reason on our part to believe, so long as he remains in Mexico, there will be any permanent peace. Who, then, is to blame for all this? The any ministration—the President And I called the honorable senator mean to say that the President intended to orable senator mean to say that the President intended to a senator in the same of this act. We have heard some doal and confort to the enemy; but, if a private individual be correct, there is no reason on our part to believe, so long as he remains in Mexico, there will be any permanent peace. Who, then, is to blame for all this? The any ministration—the President of the United States falls justly the shad of the President of the United States falls justly the shad done that which the President of the Dividual and doen that which the President of the Dividual and doen that which the President of the Mexicans, of moral treason, and of griving and and confort to the enemy; but, if a private individual shad doen that which the President of the Mexicans, of moral treason, and of griving and and confort to the enemy; but, if a private individual adone that which the President of the Mexicans, of moral treason, and of the President of the Mexicans, of moral treason, and of griving and and confort to the enemy; but, if a private individual

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m. FOOTE. Will the honorable senator indulge me a moment? I have had no confidential communication on the subject, yet? I feel authorized to state one fact.

Mr. BUTLER. What is that?

Mr. FOOTE. There was a meeting of the members of this body who are favorable to the passage of this bill; and the understanding arrived at, was, that there were to be no appointments made, unless there was an actual necessity for the troops to be despatched to the field; and I do hope that that meeting, caucus, or whatever it may be called, will unite in enforcing upon the President thats determination.

Mr. BUTLER. These are assurances which in some measure relieve me from the apprehensions which I have entertained. I could have perferred, however, that the bill with a view to amend it; and we must there bill. A majority here, however, has declined to recommitted bill. A majority here, however, has declined to recommitted bill. I majority here, however, has declined to recommitted bill with a view to amend it; and we must therefore take it, I suppose, according to the provision it contains, and pass it subject to the discretion of the President to the disposal of the President unhesitating by fore event if it be determined to withdraw the army to a line of defence. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the number of troops that we have in Mexico at present is not sufficient. It appeared to me to be a criminal disregard of human life, to send only about ten thousand men under General Scott to invale an empire with a a right to expect from its people. Success, however, has vindicated the contract of the Central contract of the president of the president of the contract of the cont cessity for the troops to be despatched to the field; and I do hope that that meeting, caucus, or whatever it may be called, will unite in enforcing upon the President this determination.

Mr. BUTLER. These are assurances which in some measure relieve me from the apprehensions which I have entertained. I could have preferred, however, that the bill should have been recommitted, and a clause embracing such a provision introduced as a proviso to the bill. A majority here, however, has declined to recommit the bill with a view to amend it; and we must therefore take it, I suppose, according to the provision it contains, and pass it subject to the discretion of the President. There are contingencies under which I would put these troops at the disposal of the President unhesitatingly; for even if it he determined to withdraw the army to a line of defence, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the number of troops that we have in Mexico at present is not sufficient. It appeared to me to be a criminal disregard of human lite, to send only about ten thousand men under General Scott to invale an empire with a population of eight millions. I thought it criminal, sir—a rash reliance upon the gallantry, skill, and patriotism of our citizen soldiers, which no government on earth final a right to expect from its people. Success, however, has vindicated the course of the administration—success, i repeat, has vindicated the act, and averted the force of that in tignation which would, had the result been otherwise, have deservenly failen upon the administration. But whether that success depended on the wisdom of the measures which they devised, or upon the gallantry and interpidity of the officers and men who performed the work, is a question which Would, had the result been otherwise, have deservenly failen upon the administration.

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Mr. DOUGLAS. When the gentleman will show me a treaty to peace, I will examine it, and tell him whether the water that security. But I an unable to comprehend upon what grount he affirms the immorable of the water that security was declared. The water should be a carge, coming from a gentlem on who has sundation to took for it ignorantly—who knew at the time the war was deal with a full know telleg of these facts and the state of the was viced and a man was oded with a full know telleg of these facts of the was viced and I was not able to the laws booked, sir, into the debate—indeed, I was present at the time that yot was given—and I was not able to a law to oked, sir, into the debate—indeed, I was present at the lime that yot was given—and I was not able to a law to oked, sir, into the debate—indeed, I was present at the lime that yot was given—and I was not able to a law to oked, sir, into the debate—indeed, I was present at the lime that yot was given—and I was not able to a law to oked. Sir, in the full know the state of was given—and I was not able to a law to oked. Sir, in the head of the law to oked. Sir, in the head of the law to oked. Sir, in the head of the law to oke the state of the was given—and I was not able to the head of the law to oke the law

Mr. BUTLER. Well, if the senator is not able to answer the questions—
Mr. FOOTE. I hope the honorable senator will ask me the questions that he proposes to ask.
Mr. BUTLER. I intend to ask them.
Mr. FOOTE. If the senator from Michigan does not. I will answer the questions for the senator.
Mr. BUTLER. I fear my friend will answer them too well. I ask the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, whether it is the intention of the President, if this bill passes, immediately to appoint the officers?
Mr. CASS. I have not the least objection to answer the question. I do not know.
Mr. BUTLER. That is not a very definite answer!
Mr. FOOTE. If the bonorable senator also condescends to reply to another part of my remarks. I have said that General Scott complained that he was left a long time without sufficient toops at Puebla. This the honorable senator tells in cannot be so, be ausse General Scott discharged a Nathral of the wast of the committee on Military Affairs, whether it is the intention of the President, if this bill passes, immediately to appoint the officers?
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Mr. FOOTE. Will the honorable senator indulge me moment? I have had no confidential communication of the subject, yet I feel authorized to state one fact.

Mr. BUTLER What is that?

by argument and fair discussion.

Mr. FOJTE. I would ask whether it was not a whig senator who declared that it was our duty to advance with the sword in one hand and the olive-branch in the other?

Mr. CLAYTON. The gentleman who made that declaration is well able to answer for himself. I thank the Senate for the patience with which they have heard the remarks which I thought it necessary to submit.

Mr. CRITTENDEN. As the honorable senator from Mississippi has alluded to me. I will, with the permission of the Senate, remark, that I did say that I believed that this war was regarded as a lamentable and deplorable war, even by those who considered it justifiable and warrantable, and that I thought that it would be highly becoming in this republic to adopt a course characte ized by magnanimity, and to offer, after every blow that might be struck, terms of peace. I never found lault with too much solicitude to make peace.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senate need not be apprehensive that i shall detain them long. I wish merely to say, that it is true that the honorable senator from Delaware protested against the preamble to the bill; but the debate shows, and I have read it recently, that the ground of the article was, that they did not believe that war existed at all, it being doubtful whether Mexico had authorized the attack which had been made by the Mexican troops upon our army.

Mr. CLAYTON. I beg leave to say that the senator is

all, it being doubtful whether Mexico had authorized the attack which had been made by the Mexican troops upon our army.

Mr. CLAYTON. I beg leave to say that the senator is entirely mistaken, as he will find by inquiring of any senator who was in this chamber at the time war was declared.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Well, I leave it there. Now, in regard to General Scott sending home the volunteers whom he discharged previous to the expiration of their period of service. I did not say that he had enough of force, for I do not know the fact; but I do know that he sent them back, and I know they refused to re-volunteer; and why? because they were required to re-volunteer for the war, instead of for the expedition to the city of Mexico. Now, in regard to withdrawing the troops from General Taylor, I fear the honorable senator will not only find it difficult to-night, but at any time hereafter, to show that it was the act of the administration, or that the administration ordered Gen. Scott to withdrawing those troops, if he did not take those? Before the battle of Monterey, Gen. I allow had something like 16,000 troops; of these, he left at least two-thir is inactive, whilst he proceeded to capture the town of Monterey with the remainder. Gen. Scott went down to Mexico as commander in-chief of the army; and the withdrawal of these troops was his act. If the gentleman supposed it would reflect any glory upon General Scott, he would have attributed the act to him, there is no doubt. But here is the difficulty General Scott and General Taylor must both be praised and exalted at the expense of the administration. Their faults, if any there be, must be charged upon the administration whilst the merit of their proceedings in the prosecution of the war rest wholly with themselves. One general must be played off against the other, for political purposes, and the administration be made responsible for their blunders, if there be any, in this presidential campaign! If gentlemen can succeed in this game, I have no doubt they will make con

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I desire, in justice to General Scott, to state a fact, and to ask the senator from Illinois

Mexico?
Mr. DOUGLAS. None at all; but the senator will

Mr. DOUGLAS. None at all; but the senator will perceive that my position remains altogether untouched. I have shown that Gen. Scott, on his own authority, voluntarily discharged these troops at the very time when the senator represents him as being compelled to weaken Gen. Taylor's column in consequence of not receiving reinforcements from the War Department.

Mr. NILES. I rise, sir, to thank the gentlemen who have occupied the attention of the Senate this evening. The subject is so entirely fresh and novel, that I might have voted with a great deal of difficulty had it not been for the able arguments which we have heard this evening, by which I have been so much enlightened that I think I can now vote with a tolerably safe conscience!

Now, if I receive an answer to one question which I describe to ask, I shall be entirely satisfied. I do not know what senator! had better ask—perhaps the honorable senator from Delaware will do as well as any other. I industry then, whether in his conscience he believes it is the destiny of this country, ultimately, to swallow all Mexico or not?

Mr. CLAYFON, (jocularly.) It depends upon what the people shall do at the presidential election next fall.

Mr. CLAY ION, (jocularly.) It depends upon wait the people shall do at the presidential election next fail. That election will answer the senator fully. Let him wait til that event. Mr. CASS demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the bilf; which were ordered and taken, with the fol-

lowing result:

YEA5-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Buller, Cameron, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegau, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Stargeon, Turney, Westcott, And Yulee-29.

NAYS-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Calnoun, Clacke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis of Massichusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangam, Phelips, Underwood, Upham, and Webster-19

So the bill was passed.

So the bill was passed. And then the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1848.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A Senate bill on the Speaker's table, entitled "An act granting a pension to Patrick Walker," was considered,

read three times, and passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Department of War, transmitting two hundred and twenty-nine copies of the Army Register for the year 1812.

dred and twenty-nine copies of the Army Register for the year 1848.

Also a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting two hundred and seventy-five copies of the Navy Register for the current year.

Also a communication from the Treasury Department, in answer to a resolution of the Hruse of the 29th of February last, in relation to additional clerks in said department; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

mr. HARALSON moved that the House should take

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

up the ten regiment bill from the Senate, with a view to have the same referred. But—
Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, moved that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; and the yeas and nays being demanded on this question, they were ordered, and resulted—yeas 96, nays 39.

So the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Cocke in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Scott, register of the land office at Chilicothe, for services connected with the duties of his office, was considered, amended, reported to the House, the amendment was concurred in, and the bill read a third time, and passed.

Mr. J. A. ROCKWELL moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday laid on the table the bill to extend John J. Adams's patent for flattening cylinder window glass; which was negatived.

The House then adjourned.

psions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: The petition of Richard Ames, a billier in the war of 1812, for pay and bounty land: referd to the Committee of Claims.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to tott:

Be it remembered, that on the second day of [SEAL.] February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, W. Wheeler, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the title of which is in the words to wit:

TEABERRY TOOTH-WASH,

TEABERRY TOOTH-WASH,
the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in conformity
with an act of Congress, entitled An act to amend the sev
eral acts respecting copy-rights.
FRA'S HOPS INSON,
Clerk of the U. S. District Court.
1842, Feb. 2d, copy deposited—CHAS. F. HEAZLETT.
Re-entered in 1847, by W. W. HUBBELL, Inventor.
Certificates for Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth-wash, clearly showing its unparalled excellence:
I have seen Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth-Wash, used in
very many cases of diseased teeth, with the best results.
J. L. ROSE, M. D.
Professor of the Reformed Practice of Medicine in Phila.
July 28, 1847.
From the Collector of the port of Philadelphia

July 28, 1847.

From the Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

I have occasionally used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, and experienced beneficial results. I consider it a useful preparation, and unite with others in recommending it as a purifier of the teeth and guins.

July 28, 1847.

Mr. Wagerre T.

MR. WHEELER, Dear Siz: Have the goodness to send me by the bearer one large bottle of your Tooth Wash. I have used it for the last two years, and find it the best article of the kind I have ever met with; in fact, it is the only wash, the use of which hardens my gums and preserves them from bleading. Well.

GEO. F. SITES, Cor. Front & Race ats.

Certificate of the son of Mr. Struthers, the eminent Sculptor.

July 11th, 1847.—On Saturday last, while suffering with an extremely painful toothache, I cailed in at No. 7I Chesnut street, to obtain a bottle of Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash, applied a little of it to the tooth, and instantly it caused all toothache to case, and I have not had any pain since; which I publicly state for the relief of those who suffer with toothache.

A. W. STRUTHERS. From members of the Philadelphia bar.

From members of the Philadelphia bar.

Having used Wheeler's Taberry Tooth Wash and Powder, I have been discharged by the terms of their enlistment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not know precisely, but I am under the impression that their time would have expired in July. I know this, however ;that the men were willing to go on to the city of Mexico.

Mr. CLAYFON. What authority had Gen. Scott to enlist these troops for six weeks, or till they entered Mexico?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not know precisely, but I am under the impression that their time would have expired feets upon my teeth and guma have given me a high opinion of its merits. I cheerfully recommend it to the general use.

H. R. RNEASS.

From the Chief of the Warehousing System for the port of Philadelphia.

From the Chief of the Warehousing System for the port of Philadelphia.

Having been requested by two dentists, I have for a long time used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wesh; and doesn it well worthy of patronage by the public generally for ouring toothiche, allaying irritation of the gums, and preserving the teeth and gums.

July 28, 1847.

This is to certify, That I have used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash; and can assure the public that it is really a meritorious article, and has proved beneficial to my teeth and gums on every application.

July 28, 1847.

JACOB LEIDY

July 28, 1847.

From Mr. Mitchell, the Conveyancer.

Having used Wheeler's Teaberry Tooth Wash for diseased teeth and gams, and found that although before its use my cams were so much out of order that the lower teeth could be laid back—a, few applications of this north wash effectually cured all disease. I recommend it to the public in general, as a very efficacious and the best article I have ever used,

July 81st, 1817. BENJ. G. MITCHELL. July 81 st, 1847.

From Mr. Johnson, Manufacturer.

So very great has been the benefit derived from Wheele's Teaberry Tooth Wash by my family, and every person to whom we have recommended its use, also by the workmen gail toothache and preserving the teeth and gums from disease, that I, with this certificate, camestly recommend its use to persons generally, as a certain remedy and pleasant article.

ant article.

July 31st, 1847

Laboratory at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Sold at Nos and 2 Brown's Hotel, Washington D. C.

October 7—1 year 14.

New Spring and Sum

LANE & TUCKER, MERGIANT TAILORS, have just received, direct from New York, a large and lashionable assortment of goods in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public.

Pennsylvania avenue, between 41 and 6th streets.

March 28- Staw2w

March 28- 3taw2w

STTUATION WANTED.—A situation in a select school or family as a teacher is wanted by a graduate of a distinguished college of the middle States, who has had some experience in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the latin and Greek languages, in addition to the common and higoer branches of an English education. The most satisfactory teatmonnals of character can be produced. The advertiser is also permitted to refer to—Rev. Jno. W. Nevin, D. D. Hon. Alex. Thompson, LL. D. Rev. Philip Schaff, Ph. D. Thos. D. Baird, esq., A. M. William M. Nevio, A. M. Rev. Wm. H. Cofin, M. D. Praill Green, M. D. Hon. Sam'l A. Rench, M. D. Letters (post-paid, stating salary, &c.) addressed to P. M. Shubley, Landisburg, Perry county, Pennsylvania, will meet with prompt attention.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 14, 1848.

CUpon all bills of the annual tax for the year 1847, paid during the month of March, a deduction of eight per cent is allowed by isw.

A. ROTHWELL,
March 15—2aw8wif Collector.

MODERN INFIDELITY, The Errors of Redern Infidelity illustrated and refuted, by S. M. Schmucker March 28